

DRAFT WARNING GIVEN STRIKERS

President Tells Machinists They Must Fight if They Refuse to Work.

MUST ABIDE BY DECISION

Wilson, Notices Men at Bridgeport, Conn., That Unless They Return They Will Be Ordered Into Army.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., have been notified by President Wilson that unless they return to work and abide by the wage award of the war labor board they will be barred from employment for a year and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption from military service based upon their alleged usefulness on war production.

The president's warning went in a letter addressed to the machinists replying to resolutions forwarded to him announcing the strike because of dissatisfaction over the war labor board's award and a later interpretation by an umpire.

The war department also has taken over the Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., and will operate the plant and business to secure continuous production and prevent industrial disturbance.

The company recently gave notice that it would prefer to have the government operate its plant rather than abide by a decision of the war labor board enforcing collective bargaining.

Mr. Wilson's letter was addressed to the Bridgeport district office of the International Association of Machinists and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.

"PEACE NEARER"—HERTLING

German Chancellor Declares Government and Army Chiefs Are Opposed to All Conquests.

London, Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding the allied declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The chancellor declared both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace and that the government and the army leaders were against all conquests.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

U. S. TO FIX COTTON PRICE

President Will Act After Committee Investigates the General Situation.

Washington, Sept. 16.—President Wilson announced that a fair price for new cotton will be fixed if that should be deemed necessary after the committee to be appointed by the war industries board has completed its inquiry into the general cotton situation.

During the investigation a separate committee of three, soon to be named, will lay cotton for use of the United States government and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

Since most of the cotton of the country is required for war uses, this government buying is expected to stabilize prices.

HOUSE PASSES BOND BILL

Designed to Aid in Sale of Liberty Securities by Making Them Exempt From Federal Tax.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The house on Friday passed the bill designed to aid the sale of Liberty bonds by making them exempt from federal tax when sold to individuals and corporations. There was not a dissenting vote.

TWO FLYERS DIE IN TEXAS

Lieut. C. R. Jones of Chicago and Enlisted Man Killed When Plane Crashes to Earth.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 16.—Lieut. C. R. Jones, Chicago, was killed instantly and enlisted man named Lantz, was fatally injured here when their airplane crashed to earth in a spin. Lantz died shortly after the accident.

Deserters Fill Columns

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—Fleeing deserters recently have been repeatedly fired at in the busy streets of Cologne, said Herr Osterfeld, member of the Reichstag, in a message addressed to Chancellor Hertling.

Premier Lloyd George Ill.

Manchester, Sept. 16.—It was officially announced that Premier Lloyd George is suffering from a chill. He has a high temperature and may be prevented from fulfilling all his engagements in his present tour.

Enough Yarn for Soldiers.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The war industries board announces that war relief organizations will continue to receive their supply of knitting yarn to be made into woolen garments for American soldiers and sailors.

Sixteen Miners Killed.

Ninety-nine, B. Sept. 13.—Sixteen miners, employed by the Western Fuel company, were instantly killed when the steel cable attached to the cage in which they were being lowered down Protection island shaft broke.

Hogs at \$20.50 Set Record.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A record price for hogs was established for the Chicago district where the porkers brought \$20.50 a hundred pounds at the stock yards. Hogs closed Monday at \$20.25 a hundred pounds.

Turks and Bulgars Clash.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria, where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

WILLIAM THORNE



William Thorne, M. P., one of England's biggest industrialists, founder of the National Union of General Workers in 1889 and general secretary ever since, has been discussing labor problems with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. At the age of six Mr. Thorne worked in a barber shop and at eight in a brickfield. He has been a member of the Trades Union Congress and has written numerous labor articles.

FIRST TO BE CALLED

MEN 19-21 AND 32-36 TO GO AHEAD.

General Crowder Says These Registrants Will Be Sent Questionnaires at Once.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced Tuesday that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the nineteen and twenty-year-old classes and in the classes from thirty-two to thirty-six years inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and local boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the nineteen and twenty-year-old classes, General Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the students' army training corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps is only 150,000 men, whereas the total number of registrants below twenty will be over 3,000,000.

The general refused to discuss further the educational plans, saying they were not within his province. He pointed out that the total number of fit men which he expected to be secured from the classes over thirty-two was only 600,000, and repeated the statement that class 1 of men now registered would be almost completely exhausted by October 1.

CITIZENS OF ALLIES HELD

Subjects of Britain and France Thrown Into Prison by Bolshevik Officials.

Stockholm, Sept. 13.—Eleven Englishmen and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here today from the Russian city.

The Englishmen incarcerated include R. H. B. Lockhart, the British consul general at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the bolshevik government, but who escaped execution as the result of intervention by all the neutral diplomatic representatives. (The fortress of SS. Peter and Paul is one of the most famous dungeons in the world. Under the regime of the czar political prisoners were confined there and its prison often meant that they never came out alive.)

PEASANTS TAKE PETROGRAD

Many of Population Join Invaders and Opposing Force Fight in Streets—Fires Rage in the City.

London, Sept. 14.—Russian peasants who revolted against the bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency. The fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at some places.

Plan \$50,000 Liberty Bond Gift.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14.—Friends and admirers of the late John D. Rockefeller have completed plans for the presentation to the cardinal of a \$50,000 Liberty bond on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his consecration as a bishop.

Says Beware of Assassins.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.—The soviet government has issued a significant order to all the people's commissars to take precautions for their personal safety, according to a dispatch to the Rheinische Westfallische Zeitung.

Turks Kill French Priests.

Washington, Sept. 13.—News from Tiberias, Persia, confirms reports of the murder of Christians by the Turks. Among the victims were Father Sonnet, a French Lazarist priest, and several other clergymen.

German Loss Is Appalling.

London, Sept. 13.—The Germans have lost 200,000 men in the past month, 300,000 of whom were killed. So low has the German man power become that the 1920 class is expected on the firing line daily.

22 Die; 18 Hurt in Wreck.

Allanston, N. H., Sept. 12.—Twelve people were killed and injured when a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy west-bound passenger train was struck by a work train seven miles west of here. It was a head-on collision.

Two Die in Camp Grant Wreck.

Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 12.—Two negro troops were killed and a brakeman injured slightly when a freight train ran into the rear end of an empty train in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yard at the camp.

24,000,000 MEN NOW REGISTERED

13,000,000 Names Are Added to 11,000,000 Already Enrolled.

STATEMENT BY CROWDER

Provost Marshal General Says Great Problem Now Is to Classify Registrants Justly and Wisely.

Washington, Sept. 14.—With assurances from every section of the country that the registration of America's millions of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-two to forty-five, inclusive, had been accomplished with precision, Provost Marshal General Crowder turned his attention to the great task of classifying this vast army.

Thirteen million names, approximately, have now been added to the 11,000,000 already registered, making a total man-power census of about 24,000,000.

The great problem now, General Crowder said, is to classify the registrants justly and wisely both for the welfare of the army and for the economic and industrial good of the nation.

"An erroneous impression," General Crowder said, "is current that the nonproductive list of occupations contained in the provost marshal general's report is a list of the last May corresponds to the group of industries omitted from the preference list announced by the chairman of the war industries board on September 9."

"Because the former list was brief (only five classes of occupation), while the latter group is very large (including all industries except the 70 priority classes enumerated), and because the announcement of September 9 stated that the 'preference list' is the 'basis for industrial exemption from the draft,' some persons have taken the impression that the nonproductive list of five 'nonproductive' occupations has suddenly been enlarged by the provost marshal general to include the extensive group of industries omitted by the chairman of the war industries."

"This impression is so erroneous and misleading that it calls for prompt repudiation. The 'nonproductive' list of five classified occupations has not been enlarged, and it will not be enlarged without the amplest and most explicit notice.

"An industry omitted from that list is in the position of not being entitled to priority privilege. The relation of that list to the selective service system is that an industry included in it is thereby recommended to the district boards as being a 'necessary' industry, and the district boards may take advantage of that recommendation in determining whether an indispensable man in such an industry should be placed in a deferred class on that ground.

"But there are, of course, many scores, perhaps hundreds, of industries not positively essential to the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency. In those industries are, or will be, millions of registrants deferred on grounds of dependency, and many others in class 1 without deferment."

"At this point the 'work or fight' order comes into play, but only a few classes of occupations—five in all—expressly enumerated in that order, and to a relatively small number of individuals.

"Among this extensive and unlisted group of 'nonpriority' industries, it finds a few which it designates as 'nonproductive.' The policy involved is that those men of draft age who would serve the country best by getting out of those occupations, either into the military forces or into some other occupation.

"Thus the war industries board is concerned merely with strengthening the priority position of a limited number of industries at the top of the scale, so to speak, in relation to war needs; while the provost marshal general's regulation is concerned mainly with strengthening the army by taking the registrants who choose to stay in a small number of occupations at the bottom of the scale."

EUGENE DEBS FOUND GUILTY

Socialist Leader Convicted Under Spy Law—Fines Sentence of Twenty Years and Fine of \$20,000.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, charged with violating the espionage act, was found guilty by a federal jury.

The maximum penalty is 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

Do Not Fifty Mexicans.

Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—Fifty Mexicans from Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, in charge of immigration officials, left here on Friday afternoon for the international line, where they will be deported.

72 Russ Rebels Executed.

Stockholm, Sept. 16.—As a result of attempts to kill Soviet Commander Berzian and Military Councilors Smilga and Goloshkin, 72 counter-revolutionaries have been executed in Petrograd.

Thirty-three German Children Killed.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.—Thirty-three German children and two railroad men were killed in a collision between an execution train and a train carrying goods between Schelde Muel and Poson. Eighteen were injured.

Sugar One Cent Higher.

New York, Sept. 14.—A cent a pound increase in the price of sugar has been authorized by the federal food board. Hereafter prices will range from 11 cents for one pound to 12 cents for five pounds.

Instructor and Cadet Killed.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 14.—Lieut. Parker Bruce of Chicago and Lieut. Anthony A. Sego of Kentland, Ind., were instantly killed here when an airplane fell. Bruce was an instructor, while Sego was a flying cadet.

GENERAL FAYOLLE



General Fayolle is in immediate command of the French troops that are taking part in what may be the greatest battle of the war—the contest for control of the forest of St. Gobain, which protects Laon.

U. S. TROOPS SAVED

WHITE STAR LINER PERISC IS TORPEDOED.

Destroyers Rescue 2,800 American Soldiers—Not a Man Lost or Even Injured.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The navy department announced on Wednesday the receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner carrying American troops was torpedoed September 8 off the English coast. All on board were saved.

London, Sept. 13.—An American troopship with 2,800 men on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The ship was beached.

(The United States navy department announced that the vessel was the White Star liner Perisc of 12,043 tons.)

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which surrounded the stricken vessel. The troopship was one of a large convoy approaching the English coast and was about 200 miles out. The torpedoing took place Friday at 3 p. m.

There was no sign of panic on board. Many of the troops were from Chicago and Cleveland. No one was injured. Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines, which compelled her to a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

RED SOX WIN WORLD TITLE

Boston Americans Defeat Chicago Nationals in Battle for Championship—Score, 2 to 1.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Max Flack, by mugging a line drive in the third inning, gave Boston a 2 to 1 victory in the deciding game of the world series of 1918. Boston wins the title, four to two. Tyler and Mays had been pitching beautiful ball with the margin in favor of the Chicago southpaw. He had wavered in the third, passing two of the nine men in the box, but he had pitched himself out and two were gone when Whitman, the jinx of the Cubs during the whole series, lined to Flack. It looked as if the inning was safely over but the ball popped out of Max's mitt and two runs raced over the plate.

U. S. ARMY AT ARCHANGEL

American Troops Land in Siberia to Assist Allied Forces in Northern Russia.

Washington, Sept. 13.—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by General March, chief of staff. For military reasons the number of soldiers landed was not revealed, nor was it clear from whence they had embarked. It was assumed, however, that the soldiers had been sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

Accepts Crown of Finland.

Stockholm, Sept. 13.—Prince Frederick Charles of Sweden has accepted the Finnish crown. The Finnish diet will meet soon to confirm the acceptance.

Admits Hun Position Is Serious.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The Hun position is the most serious in German history," the Cologne Zeitung says. "We fight the world with only our own strength. Suggestions that we evacuate Belgium avail us nothing."

Brusseloff Reported Killed.

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—General Brusseloff, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, has been killed at Moscow, near the Sabrin prison, according to dispatches reaching here from Kiev.

Baker Meets Clemenceau.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, had a conference with Premier Clemenceau on Tuesday. The French high commissioner to America, and Ambassador Sharpe.

Two Daring Flyers Killed.

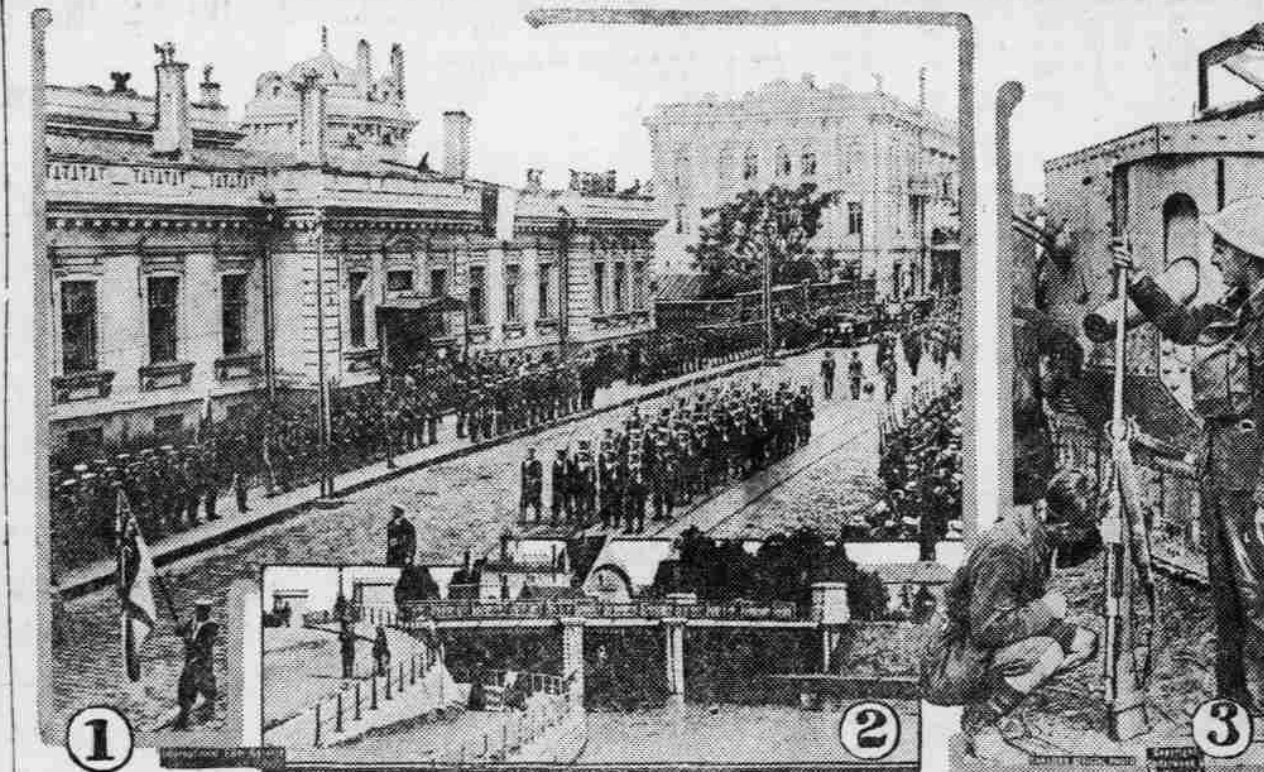
Fort Worth, Sept. 12.—Lieuts. A. B. Stephenson of Bristol, Conn., and W. S. Keeling of Dallas, Tex., were killed when their airplane fell north of Fort Worth. Both were well known as daring flyers.

Villa General Executed.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 13.—Julio Acosta, a general with Villa at the time of the Columbus (N. M.) raid, was executed by the home guard command at Las Cruces, Chihuahua, Mexico, according to an official statement.

Big Deficit in Gasoline.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Figures on the production and consumption of gasoline, forwarded by the fuel administration to the senate, show there is a large deficit and that orders further curtailing its use may be expected.



1—First photograph received showing American troops in Vladivostok; they are following a band of British marines. 2—The bridge near St. Quentin, a hotly contested point. 3—Members of a tank crew examining a captured anti-tank rifle, one of the latest devices of the Hun.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

American First Army Wipes Out the St. Mihiel Salient East of Verdun.

BAGS ABOUT 20,000 HUNS

French Aid in Attack That Threatens to Bury Iron Fields—Germans in Picardy Trying to Halt Retreat Approximately on Hindenburg Line.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The American First Army, General Pershing commanding, started the first great wholly American offensive Thursday, attacking on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient southeast of Verdun. The French assisted by attacking on the point of the salient, but the operation was planned by the American staff and executed by American officers and troops.

By Friday night the operation, so far as the salient, was concerned, seemed practically completed, for the big wedge had been flattened out and the new line established by the Americans ran from Pont-a-Mousson down the Moselle to Pagny, thence across the Wever to the heights of the Meuse to the old line in front of Verdun. The fact that fully 20,000 prisoners were taken and that the towns and railways abandoned by the enemy had not been destroyed made the operation a most expensive operation for the Huns. In addition to the loss of great numbers of guns and immense quantities of material, captured or destroyed, they have lost more than 300,000 men, the majority of whom, fortunately, were killed. The morale of the army is shattered and the German line has been broken through, his armies maintaining contact with one another, it has been in every way a most expensive operation for the Huns. No one in a position to predict presumes to believe that such a peace can be attained this year, but no one intends that any other kind of peace shall be accepted by America. We have gone into the war to the finish, and we propose that the final peace be in accordance with our high aims for the future safety of civilization and freedom, no matter what the cost.

At a most opportune time came the restoration of the Americans between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five years. Gladly, with patriotic exaltation, some 13,000,000 youths and older men enrolled themselves for military duty and from September 1, 1918, more trained soldiers will soon be ready to move forward to the battle lines. Millions of others, not so fit in regiments. This is taken to mean that there will be no renewal of the Teutonic offensive in Italy this year, if ever.

The war department announced that Americans have been landed at Archangel, the port on the northern coast of Russia, to assist the other allied forces there in fighting the bolsheviks and re-establishing order in northern Russia. These troops are from some of our northern states and many of them speak Russian. Hitherto the only Americans there were marines and sailors.

In Petrograd, Moscow and other cities of Russia proper the bolshevik government is struggling desperately against the ever-increasing counter-revolutionary forces, slaughtering mercilessly wherever they fall into their hands. Petrograd is reported to be given over to massacres and flames and to have been captured by revolting peasants; Yaroslavl and Volodga have been burned by the soviet troops, and Moscow is threatened with the same fate by Trotsky. Two attempts were made on the life of Doctor Helfferich, the new German ambassador to Moscow, but he fled back to Berlin. The soviet forces, persistent shouters for peace without annexations and indemnities, have just paid to Germany 250,000,000 rubles, the first installment of the indemnity exacted from the unhappy country by the Huns.

In Siberia the allies, with the Czech-Slovaks, Cossacks and loyal Russians, have been making satisfactory progress, but the American-German ex-prisoners and the bolsheviks are putting up so obstinate a resistance that Japan is contemplating sending a much stronger force in order to insure the safety of the expedition and its allies before the winter sets in. The Japanese government is convinced

BRITISH AIRMEN FIGHT WELL

Official Records Tell of Really Amazing Feats During the Recent Weeks of Conflict.

Amazing feats by British airmen during the recent fighting have been officially recorded. After driving down in flames one of two enemy two-seaters, a British scout had engine failure, which compelled him to spin back to earth. As the machine touched the ground

BOYS AND GIRLS IN KNITTING

Pupils in Philadelphia School Make an All-Wool Quilt for Naval Hospital.

The quilt is the composite work of 34 pupils of grade 5-B, which numbers 19 girls and 15 boys, all between the ages of ten and twelve.

The quilt is two yards wide, laid in 110 multicolored squares, stitched together with infinite care.

It was sent by the young patriots to the sick sailors when Sergeant Pickard, medical director, promptly detailed it to the use of the crippled boys in the surgical ward.

ing evacuated last week and the air-drome moles east of it were being dismantled. The British, fighting fiercely and repulsing heavy counter-attacks, were advancing steadily through Havrincourt, Pezieres and Gouzeaucourt and forced a crossing of the Canal du Nord, thus taking the main defense of Cambrai on the southwest. St. Quentin was the goal of a race between the British and the French, the former winning Verdun, Attilly and Vendelles and closing in on the important city from the northwest, while the French southwest of the objective crossed the Crozat canal and took a number of villages. A little farther south the French forces captured Travecy on the Oise, just north of La Fere, and from its heights were able to dominate the latter town, which was reported to have been burned by the Germans. This operation, together with the French advance eastward from Concy-le-Chateau, threatened to flank on both sides the forest and mass of St. Gobain, the chief defense of Laon. The withdrawal of the enemy from that forest, which is full of guns in strong defensive positions, might thus be compelled without direct attack, which would be expensive and difficult.

At the western end of the Chemin des Dunes the Germans were fighting furiously in the region of Laffaux, where they were trying to regain possession of the dominating ridge which had been taken by the Americans and French. Many fresh troops were used in these attacks, but their efforts were all in vain.

Although the stupendous German retreat of the past eight weeks has been conducted skillfully and the enemy line has not been broken through, his armies maintaining contact with one another, it has been in every way a most expensive operation for the Huns. In addition to the loss of great numbers of guns and immense quantities of material, captured or destroyed, they have lost more than 300,000 men, the majority of whom, fortunately, were killed. The morale of the army is shattered and the German line has been broken through, his armies maintaining contact with one another, it has been in every way a most expensive operation for the Huns. No one in a position to predict presumes to believe that such a peace can be attained this year, but no one intends that any other kind of peace shall be accepted by America. We have gone into the war to the finish, and we propose that the final peace be in accordance with our high aims for the future safety of civilization and freedom, no matter what the cost.

The matter of granting deferment to registrants because of the work in which they are engaged is of utmost importance, and the aid of all employers in this has been enlisted. The government is especially desirous that no essential industries shall be disturbed by the draft, but enough men must be selected to maintain a steady flow of registrants to the training camps.

As had been foreseen, here and abroad, the Germans have begun an intensified U-boat campaign directed especially against the transports carrying American troops and supplies. Up to date this has resulted in the torpedoing of the Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was bringing home wounded and sick soldiers, and of the Persic, carrying 2,800 American troops to Europe. In the former case the casualties were confined to men in the engine rooms and the vessel put back to a French port under her own steam. All the men on the Persic were safely transferred to the conveying vessels, after which the steamship was beached on the English shore. The submarine which attacked it was destroyed by depth charges. In both instances the utmost bravery and coolness were exhibited by the crews and the soldiers aboard.

The British steamship Mississauga also was torpedoed while on her way to America for troops and supplies.

Fokkers. The pilot succeeded in getting his machine into a dive and reached the British lines. The gallant observer was found to have been wounded ten times during the fight.

Attacked by a squadron of enemy airplanes, a lone British scout spun downward, but on the way saw that only one of the enemy was following him. So he came suddenly out of the spin just above a grove of trees and caught the enemy machine crossing in front of him and shot it to the earth, where it burst into flames.

A pilot and observer returning in the machine from a bombing raid, fell behind their formation because of engine trouble and were attacked by

the surgical ward of the Naval hospital.

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